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THE INDEX OF A THREEFOLD CANONICAL SINGULARITY

MASAYUKI KAWAKITA

ABSTRACT. The index of a 3-fold canonical singularity at a crepant centre is at most 6.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $P \in X$ be a log canonical singularity. Shokurov asked if one can bound the index r_P of X at P in terms of the discrepancies of divisors over X .

Suppose that X has log canonical singularities with P a log canonical centre. In $\dim X = 2$, r_P is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6 by the classification of singularities. In an arbitrary dimension, Ishii [5] and Fujino [2] reduced the boundedness of r_P to a conjectural boundedness of a quotient of the birational automorphism group of a variety S with $K_S \sim 0$. In particular, they proved $r_P \leq 66$ in $\dim X = 3$.

Suppose that X has canonical singularities. In $\dim X = 2$, P is a rational double point, so $r_P = 1$. The purpose of this paper is to provide an affirmative answer in $\dim X = 3$.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $P \in X$ be a 3-fold canonical singularity such that P is a crepant centre. Then the index of X at P is at most 6.*

Remark 1.2. We have such singularities P with $r_P = 1, 2, 3, 4$ in Example 4.3, but I do not know if there exists P with $r_P = 5$ or 6.

Note that no (even implicit) bound of r_P has been known before. Here a crepant centre means the centre of a divisor with discrepancy zero. The condition that P is a crepant centre is necessary even for a strictly canonical singularity, see Example 5.1. On the other hand, if once the minimal discrepancy at P is fixed, then one can bound r_P for an arbitrary 3-fold canonical singularity $P \in X$ (Theorem 5.3).

We shall prove Theorem 1.1 by using the singular Riemann–Roch formula (singRR) [14], an orbifold version of Riemann–Roch formula, due to Reid. In Sect. 2, we build a tower $Y \rightarrow X$ of crepant blow-ups with \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminal Y , on which the singRR is applicable unconditionally. Then we construct a divisor F on Y which possesses the information on the index r_P . The r_P is determined by the Euler characteristics $\chi(iK_Y|_F)$, which can be explicitly computed by the singRR (Sect. 3). We derive a numerical classification of the singularities on Y together with r_P in Sect. 4, by the method [6], [7] in the classification of 3-fold divisorial contractions. The boundedness of indices in terms of minimal discrepancies is discussed in Sect. 5.

We work over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero. A germ $P \in X$ means an algebraic germ of a variety X at a closed point P .

2. CREPANT BLOW-UPS

Let X be a normal \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein variety.

Definition 2.1. The *index* of X at a point P is the smallest positive integer r such that rK_X is a Cartier divisor at P .

Consider a normal variety Y with a proper birational morphism $f: Y \rightarrow X$. A prime divisor E on any such Y is called a divisor *over* X , and the image $f(E)$ is called the *centre* of E on X and denoted by $c_X(E)$. The valuation v_E on the function field of X given by such E is called an *algebraic valuation* of X . If we write

$$K_Y = f^*K_X + \sum_E a_E(X)E \quad \text{with } a_E(X) \in \mathbb{Q},$$

then $a_E(X)$ is called the *discrepancy* of E . We say that X has *log canonical*, *log terminal*, *canonical*, *terminal* singularities if $a_E(X) \geq -1$, > -1 , ≥ 0 , > 0 respectively for all exceptional divisors E over X .

The notion of crepancy is crucial in this paper.

Definition 2.2. (i) A *crepant divisor* over X is an exceptional divisor E over X with $a_E(X) = 0$. A *crepant valuation* of X is the algebraic valuation v_E given by a crepant divisor E .
(ii) A *crepant centre* on X is the centre $c_X(E)$ of a crepant divisor E .
(iii) A *crepant blow-up* $f: Y \rightarrow X$ is a projective birational morphism from a normal variety Y such that $K_Y = f^*K_X$.

Remark 2.3. (i) Suppose that X is canonical. Then every crepant valuation is realised as a divisor on any resolution of X . In particular, the number of crepant valuations of X is finite. The complement of the union of all crepant centres is the largest terminal open subvariety of X .
(ii) If $Y \rightarrow X$ is a crepant blow-up, then X is canonical if and only if so is Y .

We have a crepant blow-up by the LMMP.

Proposition 2.4. Let X be a variety with canonical singularities and v a crepant valuation of X . Then there exists a crepant blow-up $f: Y \rightarrow X$ such that

- (i) Y is \mathbb{Q} -factorial,
- (ii) f has exactly one exceptional divisor E , and $v_E = v$,
- (iii) $-E$ is f -nef.

Proof. Take a projective resolution of singularities $g: Z \rightarrow X$, and denote by E_Z the divisor on Z with $v_{E_Z} = v$. Take a Cartier divisor $H > 0$ on X whose support contains all the crepant centres. We write $g^*H = H_Z + F$ with the strict transform H_Z of H , and m for the coefficient of E_Z in F . Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ so that $(Z, \varepsilon(H_Z + 2(F - mE_Z)))$ is klt, and run $(K_Z + \varepsilon(H_Z + 2(F - mE_Z)))$ -LMMP over X by [1] to get a log minimal model $f: Y \rightarrow X$.

By $K_Z + \varepsilon(H_Z + 2(F - mE_Z)) \equiv_X K_Z + \varepsilon(F - 2mE_Z)$, the negativity lemma [11, Lemma 2.19] shows that this LMMP contracts exactly all the g -exceptional divisors but E_Z , and $-E$ is f -nef for the strict transform E of E_Z . Hence f is a required crepant blow-up. q.e.d.

Remark 2.5. If X is \mathbb{Q} -factorial, then (ii) implies that $\rho(Y/X) = 1$ and $-E$ is f -ample.

Corollary 2.6. Let $X = X_0$ be a variety with canonical singularities and Z a crepant centre on X . Then there exists a sequence of crepant blow-ups $f_t: X_t \rightarrow X_{t-1}$ for $1 \leq t \leq s$ such that

- (i) X_t is \mathbb{Q} -factorial for $t \geq 1$ and X_s is terminal,
- (ii) for $t \geq 1$, f_t has exactly one exceptional divisor E_t and $-E_t$ is f_t -nef,
- (iii) $f_1(E_1) = Z$.

We construct a divisor on X_s which possesses the information on the index of X .

Theorem 2.7. *Let $P \in X$ be a canonical singularity such that P is a crepant centre. Let r_P denote the index of X at P and \mathfrak{m}_P the maximal ideal sheaf for P . Then there exist a crepant blow-up $f: Y \rightarrow X$ and an effective divisor F on Y supported in $f^{-1}(P)$ such that*

- (i) Y is \mathbb{Q} -factorial and terminal,
- (ii) for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$f_* \mathcal{O}_Y(iK_Y - F) = \begin{cases} \mathfrak{m}_P \mathcal{O}_X(iK_X) & \text{if } r_P \mid i, \\ \mathcal{O}_X(iK_X) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$R^j f_* \mathcal{O}_Y(iK_Y - F) = 0 \quad \text{for } j \geq 1.$$

Proof. We take a sequence of crepant blow-ups f_t in Corollary 2.6 with $Z = P$, and set $Y := X_s$. We will construct inductively divisors $F_t \geq 0$ on X_t such that

- (1) $f_{1*} \mathcal{O}_{X_1}(iK_{X_1} - F_1) = \begin{cases} \mathfrak{m}_P \mathcal{O}_X(iK_X) & \text{if } r_P \mid i, \\ \mathcal{O}_X(iK_X) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$
- (2) $R^j f_{1*} \mathcal{O}_{X_1}(iK_{X_1} - F_1) = 0 \quad \text{for } j \geq 1,$

and for $t > 1$,

- (3) $f_{t*} \mathcal{O}_{X_t}(iK_{X_t} - F_t) = \mathcal{O}_{X_{t-1}}(iK_{X_{t-1}} - F_{t-1}),$
- (4) $R^j f_{t*} \mathcal{O}_{X_t}(iK_{X_t} - F_t) = 0 \quad \text{for } j \geq 1.$

Then Leray's spectral sequence induces that $F := F_s$ is a required divisor.

We set $F_1 := E_1$. The vanishing (2) follows from Kawamata–Viehweg vanishing theorem [10, Theorem 1.2.5, Remark 1.2.6]. If $r_P \mid i$, then (1) is by the projection formula. To see (1) for $r_P \nmid i$, we regard K_X as a fixed divisor (not a divisor class), and so $K_{X_1} = f_1^* K_X$. Denote by \mathcal{K}_X the constant sheaf of the function field of X . Then the inclusion $f_{1*} \mathcal{O}_{X_1}(iK_{X_1} - F_1) \subset \mathcal{O}_X(iK_X)$ is interpreted by the expressions

$$f_{1*} \mathcal{O}_{X_1}(iK_{X_1} - F_1) = \{u \in \mathcal{K}_X \mid (u)_{X_1} + i f_1^* K_X - F_1 \geq 0\},$$

$$\mathcal{O}_X(iK_X) = \{u \in \mathcal{K}_X \mid (u)_X + i K_X \geq 0\}.$$

Suppose $u \in \mathcal{K}_X$ satisfies $(u)_X + i K_X \geq 0$. If $r_P \nmid i$, then $(u)_X + i K_X$ is not Cartier at P , so there exists a divisor $D > 0$ passing through P such that $(u)_X + i K_X - D$ is an effective Cartier divisor. Then $(u)_{X_1} + i f_1^* K_X - f_1^* D \geq 0$. By $f_1^* K_X = K_{X_1}$ and $F_1 \subset \text{Supp } f_1^* D$, we obtain $(u)_{X_1} + i f_1^* K_X - F_1 \geq 0$, implying (1).

For $t > 1$, we set $F_t := \lceil f_t^* F_{t-1} \rceil$ inductively. $F_t = f_t^* F_{t-1} + c_t E_t$ with some $c_t \in [0, 1)$, so $-F_t$ is f_t -nef. The (4) is again by Kawamata–Viehweg vanishing theorem. If $c_t = 0$, then (3) is obvious. If $c_t > 0$, then the equality $iK_{X_t} - F_t = f_t^*(iK_{X_{t-1}} - F_{t-1}) - c_t E_t$ shows that $iK_{X_{t-1}} - F_{t-1}$ is not Cartier at every point in $f_t(E_t)$. Now we get (3) just as in the proof of (1) for $r_P \nmid i$. q.e.d.

3. THE SINGULAR RIEMANN–ROCH FORMULA

We shall apply the singular Riemann–Roch formula due to Reid to our crepant blow-up, and use the method [6], [7] in the classification of 3-fold divisorial contractions. We briefly recall the formula on a canonical 3-fold.

Theorem 3.1 ([14, Theorem 10.2]). *Let X be a projective 3-fold with canonical singularities and D a divisor on X such that $D \sim i_P K_X$ with $i_P \in \mathbb{Z}$ at each $P \in X$.*

(i) *There is a formula of the form*

$$\chi(\mathcal{O}_X(D)) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_X) + \frac{1}{12}D(D - K_X)(2D - K_X) + \frac{1}{12}D \cdot c_2(X) + \sum_P c_P(D),$$

where the summation takes place over the singularities of $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$, and $c_P(D) \in \mathbb{Q}$ is a contribution due to the singularity at P , depending only on the analytic type.

(ii) *For a terminal cyclic quotient singularity P of type $\frac{1}{r_P}(1, -1, b_P)$,*

$$c_P(D) = -\frac{\overline{i_P} r_P^2 - 1}{12r_P} + \sum_{j=1}^{\overline{i_P}-1} \frac{j\overline{b_P}(r_P - j\overline{b_P})}{2r_P},$$

where $\overline{i} = i - \lfloor \frac{i}{r_P} \rfloor r_P$ denotes the residue of i modulo r_P .

(iii) *For an arbitrary terminal singularity P ,*

$$c_P(D) = \sum_Q c_Q(D_Q),$$

where $\{(Q, D_Q)\}_Q$ is a flat deformation of (P, D) to the basket of terminal cyclic quotient singularities Q . Such Q is called a fictitious singularity.

Remark 3.2. The condition $D \sim i_P K_X$ always holds if X is \mathbb{Q} -factorial and terminal [8, Corollary 5.2].

Our object is a germ of a crepant blow-up $f: Y \rightarrow X$ with a divisor F on Y in Theorem 2.7 at a 3-fold canonical singularity $P \in X$ with index r_P . Shrinking and compactifying it, we may assume that Y is projective and terminal (f is merely a projective morphism outside a neighbourhood of P). We shall express the function $\delta_P(i)$ below.

Definition 3.3. We define the function $\delta_P(i)$ on \mathbb{Z} as

$$\delta_P(i) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } r_P \mid i, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Applying (ii) in Theorem 2.7 and the vanishing $R^j f_* \mathcal{O}_Y(iK_Y) = 0$ for $j \geq 1$ to the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y(iK_Y - F) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y(iK_Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(iK_Y|_F) \rightarrow 0,$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \delta_P(i) &= \dim_k f_* \mathcal{O}_Y(iK_Y) / f_* \mathcal{O}_Y(iK_Y - F) \\ &= h^0(\mathcal{O}_F(iK_Y|_F)) \\ &= \chi(\mathcal{O}_F(iK_Y|_F)) \\ &= \chi(\mathcal{O}_Y(iK_Y)) - \chi(\mathcal{O}_Y(iK_Y - F)). \end{aligned}$$

Let $I_0 := \{Q \text{ with type } \frac{1}{r_Q}(1, -1, b_Q)\}$ be the basket of fictitious singularities from singularities on Y . Note that b_Q is co-prime to r_Q . For $Q \in I_0$, let f_Q denote the smallest non-negative integer such that $F \sim f_Q K_Y$ at Q . By replacing b_Q with $r_Q - b_Q$ if necessary, we may assume $v_Q := \overline{f_Q b_Q} \leq r_Q/2$. Set $I := \{Q \in I_0 \mid f_Q \neq 0\}$.

With this notation, the singular Riemann–Roch formula computes the right-hand side of (5), to provide

$$(6) \quad \delta_P(i) = \frac{1}{6}F^3 + \frac{1}{12}F \cdot c_2(Y) + \sum_{Q \in I} (A_Q(i) - A_Q(i - f_Q)),$$

where the contribution $A_Q(i)$ is given by

$$A_Q(i) := -\bar{i} \frac{r_Q^2 - 1}{12r_Q} + \sum_{j=1}^{\bar{i}-1} \frac{\overline{jb_Q}(r_Q - \overline{jb_Q})}{2r_Q}.$$

The $A_Q(i)$ satisfies the formula

$$A_Q(i+1) - A_Q(i) = -\frac{r_Q^2 - 1}{12r_Q} + B_Q(ib_Q)$$

with

$$B_Q(i) := \frac{\bar{i}(r_Q - \bar{i})}{2r_Q}.$$

Therefore by (6), we have

$$(7) \quad \delta_P(i+1) - \delta_P(i) = \sum_{Q \in I} (B_Q(ib_Q) - B_Q(ib_Q - v_Q)).$$

Lemma 3.4. *The r_P equals the l.c.m. of r_Q for all $Q \in I$.*

Proof. Since $r_P K_Y = r_P f^* K_X$ is a Cartier divisor near $f^{-1}(P)$, r_Q divides r_P for all $Q \in I$. On the other hand, we see that r_P divides the l.c.m. of r_Q by (7) and the periodic properties of δ_P, B_Q . q.e.d.

4. BOUNDEDNESS OF INDICES

We shall prove Theorem 1.1 in this section. Let r_P denote the index of X at P . We take a crepant blow-up $f: Y \rightarrow X$ with a divisor F on Y in Theorem 2.7. We restrict the possibilities of $J := \{(r_Q, v_Q)\}_{Q \in I}$ using (7) for $i = 0$.

Lemma 4.1. *J is one of the types in Table 1.*

TABLE 1

type	J	r_P	type	J	r_P
1	$(2, 1), (2, 1), (2, 1), (2, 1)$	2	8	$(2, 1), (8, 2)$	8
2	$(2, 1), (2, 1), (4, 2)$	4	9	$(3, 1), (6, 2)$	6
3	$(2, 1), (3, 1), (6, 1)$	6	10	$(5, 1), (5, 2)$	5
4	$(2, 1), (4, 1), (4, 1)$	4	11	$(8, 4)$	8
5	$(3, 1), (3, 1), (3, 1)$	3	12	$(9, 3)$	9
6	$(4, 2), (4, 2)$	4	13	\emptyset	1
7	$(2, 1), (6, 3)$	6			

Proof. By Lemma 3.4, r_P is determined by J , and $r_P = 1$ if and only if $J = \emptyset$. We assume $r_P > 1$ from now on. Then (7) for $i = 0$ is written as

$$(8) \quad \sum_{Q \in I} B_Q(v_Q) = 1.$$

By the definition of B_Q and $r_Q \geq 2v_Q$, we have

$$(9) \quad v_Q/4 \leq B_Q(v_Q) < v_Q/2.$$

Then $J' := \{v_Q\}_{Q \in I}$, which satisfies (8) and (9), should be one of

$$\{1, 1, 1, 1\}, \{1, 1, 2\}, \{1, 1, 1\}, \{2, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}.$$

For each of these candidates for J' , one can solve the equation (8) for r_Q ($\geq 2v_Q$) explicitly. Every solution is in Table 1. For example, suppose $J' = \{1, 2\}$. We set $J = \{(r_1, 1), (r_2, 2)\}$. Then (8) becomes $1/r_1 + 4/r_2 = 1$. Thus $(r_1, r_2) = (2, 8)$, $(3, 6)$ or $(5, 5)$, so J is of type 8, 9, 10 respectively. q.e.d.

By Lemma 4.1, we have $r_P \leq 9$, and for Theorem 1.1 it is enough to exclude types 8, 11, 12. However, we derive a finer numerical classification by determining $\tilde{J} := \{(r_Q, v_Q, b_Q)\}_{Q \in I}$.

Theorem 4.2. \tilde{J} is one of the types in Table 2.

TABLE 2

type	\tilde{J}	r_P
1	$(2, 1, 1), (2, 1, 1), (2, 1, 1), (2, 1, 1)$	2
3	$(2, 1, 1), (3, 1, 2), (6, 1, 5)$	6
4	$(2, 1, 1), (4, 1, 3), (4, 1, 3)$	4
5	$(3, 1, 2), (3, 1, 2), (3, 1, 2)$	3
10	$(5, 1, 4), (5, 2, 3)$	5
13	\emptyset	1

Proof. By Lemma 4.1, there exist only finitely many candidates for \tilde{J} . For each candidate, one can compute the right-hand side of (7) explicitly. It must coincide with $\delta_P(i+1) - \delta_P(i)$, but such a coincidence happens only if \tilde{J} is one of the types in Table 2.

Here we demonstrate for type 3. $\tilde{J} = \{(2, 1, 1), (3, 1, b_2), (6, 1, b_3)\}$ with $b_2 = 1$ or 2 and $b_3 = 1$ or 5. The (7) for $i = 1$ is $\delta_P(2) - \delta_P(1) = 1, 1/3, 2/3, 0$ when $(b_2, b_3) = (1, 1), (1, 5), (2, 1), (2, 5)$ respectively. Thus (b_2, b_3) must be $(2, 5)$, and in this case (7) surely holds for any i . q.e.d.

Example 4.3. In simple cases, Theorem 1.1 is known by the classification.

- (i) (Morrison [13], Ishida–Iwashita [4]) If P is a cyclic quotient singularity, then $r_P = 1$ except $\frac{1}{4n}(1, 2n+1, -2)$ ($n \geq 2$), $\frac{1}{14}(1, 9, 11)$, $\frac{1}{9}(1, 4, 7)$, with $r_P = 2, 2, 3$ respectively.
- (ii) (Hayakawa–Takeuchi [3]) If P is an isolated singularity which is a cyclic quotient of a hypersurface singularity, then $r_P \leq 4$. The only case when $r_P = 4$ is $o \in (x_1x_2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 0) \subset \mathbb{A}_{x_1x_2x_3x_4}^4/\mathbb{Z}_8(1, 5, 3, 7)$.

5. MINIMAL DISCREPANCIES

To begin with, we provide an example which explains the need of P being a crepant centre in Theorem 1.1 even for a strictly canonical singularity. A similar example exists also for a 3-fold strictly log canonical singularity [2, Example 6.1].

Example 5.1. Let $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $P \in X$ be the germ

$$o \in (x_1x_2 + x_3^2 = 0) \subset \mathbb{A}_{x_1x_2x_3x_4}^4 / \mathbb{Z}_r(1, -1, 0, 1),$$

which is singular along the x_4 -axis C . Let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ be the weighted blow-up with weights $\text{wt}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \frac{1}{r}(1, r-1, r, 1)$. Then $K_Y = f^*K_X + \frac{1}{r}E$ with the exceptional divisor E , and Y has 2 terminal quotient singularities of types $\frac{1}{r-1}(1, -1, 1)$ and $\frac{1}{r}(1, -1, 1)$ outside the strict transform C_Y of C . Let $g: Z \rightarrow Y$ be the blow-up with centre C_Y . The g is a crepant blow-up and Z is smooth near $g^{-1}(C_Y)$. Hence X has canonical singularities with a crepant centre C , but P is not a crepant centre. The index of X at P is r .

We focus on the minimal discrepancy to grasp this phenomenon. For a normal \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein singularity $P \in X$, the *minimal discrepancy* $\text{md}_P X$ of X at P is the infimum of discrepancies $a_E(X)$ for all divisors E over X with $c_X(E) = P$. Note that $\text{md}_P X \in \{-\infty\} \cup [-1, \infty)$, and $P \in X$ is log canonical if and only if $\text{md}_P X \geq -1$.

In Example 5.1, we have $\text{md}_P X = 1/r$. Shokurov formulated a question on the boundedness of indices in terms of minimal discrepancies.

Question 5.2 (Shokurov). For each $(n, a) \in \mathbb{N} \times [-1, \infty)$, does there exist a number $r(n, a)$ such that the index of an arbitrary n -fold log canonical singularity $P \in X$ with $\text{md}_P X = a$ is at most $r(n, a)$?

He raised its weaker variant for canonical singularities.

Question 5.2'. For each $(n, a) \in \mathbb{N} \times [0, \infty)$, does there exist a number $r'(n, a)$ such that the index of an arbitrary n -fold canonical singularity $P \in X$ with $\text{md}_P X = a$ is at most $r'(n, a)$?

The result of Ishii and Fujino gives $r(3, -1) = 66$ for Question 5.2. Theorem 1.1 gives $r'(3, 0) = 6$ for Question 5.2'. Further, we provide an affirmative answer to Question 5.2' for $n = 3$.

Theorem 5.3. Question 5.2' is true for $n = 3$. More precisely, the minimal discrepancy of a 3-fold canonical singularity is 0, $1/r$ ($r \in \mathbb{N}$) or 2, and one can take

$$r'(3, 0) = 6, \quad r'(3, 1/r) = r!, \quad r'(3, 2) = 1.$$

Proof. Let $P \in X$ be a 3-fold canonical singularity with index r_P . We shall verify the statement for any such P . We take a crepant blow-up $f: Y \rightarrow X$ with Y terminal by Corollary 2.6.

Suppose $\dim f^{-1}(P) = 0$, that is, P is terminal. Then it suffices to recall $\text{md}_P X = 1/r_P$ [9], [12] for terminal P except for smooth P .

Suppose $\dim f^{-1}(P) = 1$. For any curve $C \subset f^{-1}(P)$, the blow-up of Y with centre C generates a divisor E with $a_E(X) = 1$. Together with the mentioned result [9], [12], we see that $\text{md}_P X$ is the minimum of $1/r_Q$ for all $Q \in f^{-1}(P)$, where r_Q denotes the index of Y at Q . Hence $\text{md}_P X = 1/r$ with $r \in \mathbb{N}$ and $r_Q \leq r$ for all $Q \in f^{-1}(P)$. Thus $r!K_Y$ is a Cartier divisor near $f^{-1}(P)$, so $r_P \mid r!$ by [8, Corollary 1.5].

Suppose $\dim f^{-1}(P) = 2$. Then P is a crepant centre, that is, $\text{md}_P X = 0$. The statement holds by Theorem 1.1. q.e.d.

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